

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter the researcher wants to present review of related literature. It concerns with theoretical framework on this study, which covers the explanation about song, figurative language, and kinds of figurative language.

2.1. Literature

According to Lombardi (2017), literature is a term used to describe written and sometimes spoken material. More restrictively, literature is writing considered to be an art form, or any single writing deemed to have artistic or intellectual value, often due to deploying language in ways that differ from ordinary usage. Derived from the Latin word *litteratura* meaning "writing formed with letters". <https://courses.lumenlearning.com> explains that literature can be classified according to whether it is fiction or non-fiction, and whether it is poetry or prose. literature most commonly refers to works of the creative imagination, including poetry, drama, fiction, nonfiction, journalism, and in some instances, song. By listening or reading a literary work, students will be easier to comprehend the related thing to life.

2.2. Song

Song is one of the most popular literary works. It is another way to express author's imaginations, feelings, ideas, illusions and messages to other people. Song is a short piece of music with words that you sing, Bull(2008). A

song may be accompanied by musical instruments, or it may be unaccompanied as in the case of capella song. Song can be divided into many different forms such as pop song and folk song. The words of songs are typically of a poetic and rhyming nature.

2.3. Lyric

Lyric is called as a short story that emphasizes on the expression of personal feeling and emotion. The personal feeling in the song lyric can be expressed by the song lyric. According to Bull (2008), lyric is words of a song that express direct personal feelings.

2.4. Figurative Language

Figurative language is a kind of language that is used to express the speaker indirectly. The purpose of the figurative language is to make the expression more interesting and to give more comfort to the readers. According to Study Island book (2009), figurative language is a set of literary devices that authors use to bring the reader into the writing. The literary devices use language in such a way that what is being said is different from the actual literal meaning of the words.

2.4.1 Kinds of Figurative Language

There are seven kinds of figurative speech which have different characteristics for one to another, they are hyperbole, simile, metaphor, personification, metonymy, symbol, paradox, litotes, and irony.

a. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is figure of speech that is intentional exaggeration or overstating, often for emphasis or vivid descriptive. McCarthy and Carter (2004) defines hyperbole is an extreme kind of “structuring” of reality where they are competing realities, it can enable sharp focus on one account, and it brings the listeners into the perspective of the speaker in a powerful way. It can be ridiculous or funny. Hyperboles can be added to fiction to add color and depth to a character. Hyperboles can be added to fiction to add color and depth to a character. For example :

He was so hungry, he ate that whole cornfield for lunch.

It is impossible for human to eat a whole of corn field, this uses hyperbole that he was very hungry and he could eat food as much as he could and the writer describes his tummy as a corn field because corn field have a large capacity .

b. Simile

Risdianto (2014) says that simile is comparison of two things, usually delivered with the connectives words “like”, “as”, or “so”. Generally, simile is defined as a type of figurative language that used to explain the resemblance of two objects (in shape, color, characteristic etc). For example :

As easy as shooting fish in a barrel.

The meaning of the example is when the shooter doing something and people think is hard but he makes it is very easy and simple. The statement uses that resemblance because it so easy to catch fish in the barrel because we know that the barrel has a narrow space

c. Metaphor

The third type of figurative language is metaphor. According Risdianto (2014) It is a figurative analogy or comparison between two things where the comparison is indicate directly without the “like” or “as”, methapor suggest literally that one thing is something else which is clearly is not in reality. Metaphor only makes sense when the similarities between the two things become apparent or someone understands the connection. For example :
He has a heart of stone.

The meaning of heart of stone is that the man cannot accept opinion from others because his heart is hard like a stone. The statement uses similarities between heart with a stone because the stone is hard, and it can't accept anything even only absorb water.

d. Personification

According to study Island Book's (2009), personification is a figure of speech in which things are endowed with human qualities or are represented as possessing human form. Personification gives human characteristics to inanimate objects, animals, or ideas. This can really affect the way the reader imagines things. This is used in children's books, poetry, and fictional literature. For example :

The sun played hide and seek with the clouds.

The meaning of the statement is the weather of that day always changes. The statement personifies the sun as human because the sun can appear or disappear behind the cloud which is that activities can only be done by human or living things.

e. Metonymy

According to Keraf (2009), metonymy is a figure of speech that used word closely associated with another word. It is usually related to uses the name of things, a person, or characteristic as a substitute or something itself. For example :

Somebody wants your love so open the door.

The meaning of the sentence is someone falling in love and asked girl to accept his love. The statement associates heart with the door because we can accept or decline someones love in our heart which is same like when we open or close the door for someone who visits our house.

f. Symbol

According to Diyanni (2004) symbol is any object or action that represents something beyond its literal means. An apple pie, for example, can represent an American Lifestyle. Natural symbols like light and darkness, fire and water can stand for contradictory things. The meaning of any symbol whether an object, an action, or a gesture, is controlled by its context. A symbol can be defined simply as any object or action that means more than itself. For example :

Music is nature's painkiller. Sing him a song.

The meaning of statement above is the manlikes music very much. In this statement the author symbolizes the song as a painkiller, so when someone sings a song for him it can makehis stress and fatigue go away.

g. Paradox

Paradox is a figure of speech that contains real contradiction with something true, Keraf (2009). Paradox occurs in a statement that at first strikes us as self-contradictory but that on reflection makes some sense, Kennedy (1979). For example :

He was dead in the middle of his riches.

The statement uses dead and rich because it is a contradictory situation, as we know the dead has a sad situation but rich has a happy situation. So the meaning of the statement is the man was dead when he was in the top in his riches.

h. Litotes

Litotes is opposite from hyperbole. It is a kind of understatement where the speaker uses negative of a word ironically, to mean the opposite. According to Hornby (2000), litotes is expression of one's meaning by saying something is the **direct** opposite of one's thought, it is to make someone's remarks forceful. For example :

I shan't be sorry when it's over.

The meaning of the example is he will not say apologize when something bad happens. The statement uses that word to warn someone with the forceful meaning.

i. Irony

Irony has a meaning that extends beyond its use merely as a figure of speech. According to Diyyani (2004), irony almost arises from a contrast or discrepancy between what happens and what has been expected to happen. For example :

Your house is very beautiful because there are so many rubbish on the floor

The meaning of the statement is the house is very dirty because there are many things every where. The statement uses “beautiful” and “rubbish” as a contrast condition.

2.5. All About Katy Perry

Katheryn Elizabeth Hudson (born October 25, 1984), known professionally as Katy Perry, is an American singer and songwriter, daughter of Keith and Mary Hudson (both ministers). A middle child, Katy Perry was born Katheryn Elizabeth Hudson on October 25, 1984, in Santa Barbara, California, to ministers Keith and Mary Hudson. Perry attended Christian schools and camps and was raised on a strict regimen of gospel music and hymns, with occasional songs from the *Sister Act* soundtrack thrown in for diversity. Perry honed her voice singing Christian staples such as "Oh Happy Day" and "His Eye Is on the Sparrow." Her family recognized her talents when she was young. As Perry noted in her Web site biography, "My dad would give me ten dollars, which is a lot of money when you're nine, to sing at church, on tables at restaurants, at family functions, just about anywhere."

Perry's parents banned secular music from the household, but during a slumber party she was introduced to music from Queen frontman Freddie Mercury, and it rocked her world. "It was a moment where everything kind of went in slow motion," Perry told Sheryl Garratt of England's *Observer*. "The clouds moved away, the sun started shining and I was like: 'I've found it! I've found an artist I want to be like.' Everybody has that one person they want to

be, that poster on the wall: Elvis, Madonna. For me it was a song called 'Killer Queen'--I wanted to be like Freddie Mercury."

Nonetheless, Perry continued her Christian collaborations. She moved to Tennessee to work with songwriters in Nashville and signed with Red Hill Records, a Christian label. In 2001 Perry released a self-titled disc under her given name, *Katy Hudson*. Filled with songs about faith and devotion, the album sold a few hundred copies before her label folded. Later, when Perry launched her pop career, she dropped the last name Hudson in favor of Perry, her mother's maiden name, to avoid confusion with the actress Kate Hudson.

At 17 Perry quit school and moved to Los Angeles to pursue music. She teamed with Glen Ballard, famous for producing Alanis Morissette's 1995 breakthrough album *Jagged Little Pill*. Ballard helped Perry strengthen her voice and songwriting skills. Over the next few years, Perry crafted songs for her debut album. She signed contracts with several record companies only to find the deals fall through. "It was super discouraging," Perry told the *Scotsman's* Gary Graff. "I got so close on records that I would bring a copy of it and the artwork and I would show it to my friends and say, 'Can you believe it? It's finally happening!' And two weeks later I'd get the call that it wasn't happening." *Contemporary Musicians* (2010)

2.5.1. Katy Perry's Song

According to *Contemporary Musicians* (2010), Katy Perry began her career singing at church, 1990s; signed with Red Hill Records, c. 2000; released *Katy Hudson*, a disc of Christian music, 2001; relocated to Los

Angeles, struggled to find record deal, 2000s; signed with Capitol Music Group, 2007; released debut pop album, *One of the Boys*, 2008; took part in the Vans Warped Tour, 2008; released *Teenage Dream*, 2010; lent voice to the film *The Smurfs*, 2011; appeared in television shows such as *How I Met Your Mother*, 2011, and *Raising Hope*, 2012; reissued *Teenage Dream* as *Teenage Dream: The Complete Confection*, 2012; appeared in the film *Katy Perry: Part of Me*, 2012; lent voice to *The Smurfs 2*, 2013; released album *Prism*, 2013. Her popular song in 2017 is “Chained To The Rythm”. The single was officially released February 10, 2017 receiving radio through Apple Music’s Beats 1 Station the night before, Fandom (2017). Perry said the song represents political/mental liberation. This song broke a Spotify record for the most first day streams for female artist in the United States with 3,062,293 streams, Nick Romano (2017). This song is full of meaning. That is why the writer interested in analyzing this song.